

205

Begin



KRYLOV, I.N.; MAYYER, V.F.; ZHIDKOVA, M.V.; LAGUTIN, N.S.; KOROVKIN, G.N.; KIRICHENKO, N.Ya.; AGABAB'YAN, E.M.; KUZ'MINA, Ye.I.; GALYNSKIY, V.T.; SKRYLEVA, V.N.; GLYAZER, L.S., red.; RYABOVA, Ye.A., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Planning national consumption in the U.S.S.R.; current problems] Planirovanie narodnogo potrobleniia v SSSR; sovremennye problemy. Pod red. V.F.Maier i I.N.Krylova. Moskva, Izd-vo "Ekonomika," 1964. 134 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy, ekonomicheskii institut.

SKRYL'NIK, A., kapitan 3-go ranga

Creative work and routinism. Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 1 no.7:75-77

Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Russia--Army--Political activity)

SKRYL'NIK, A., kapitan 3 ranga

The sea loves the strong and hardy. Voen. znan. 37 no.11:13-14  
N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Russia--Navy)

SKRYL'NIK, A., kapitan 3-go ranga

The humanity of Soviet servicemen and their friendly cooperation.  
Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 2 no.12:69-76 Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Russia—Armed forces)

SKRYL'NIK, A., kapitan 2-go ranga

Moral standards and the need for regulations. Komm. Vooruzh.  
Sil 3 no.18:33-41 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Military discipline) (Communist ethics)

SKRYL'NIK, A., kapitan 2-go ranga

Feeling of the elbow. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 46 no.4:83-86  
F '65. (MIFA 18:5)



SKRYL'NIK, Aleksandr Iosifovich; TREFILOV, N.F., red.

[Morals and the discipline of the soldier] Kravstven-  
nost' i distsiplina voina. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1964. 95 p.  
(MIRA 17:12)

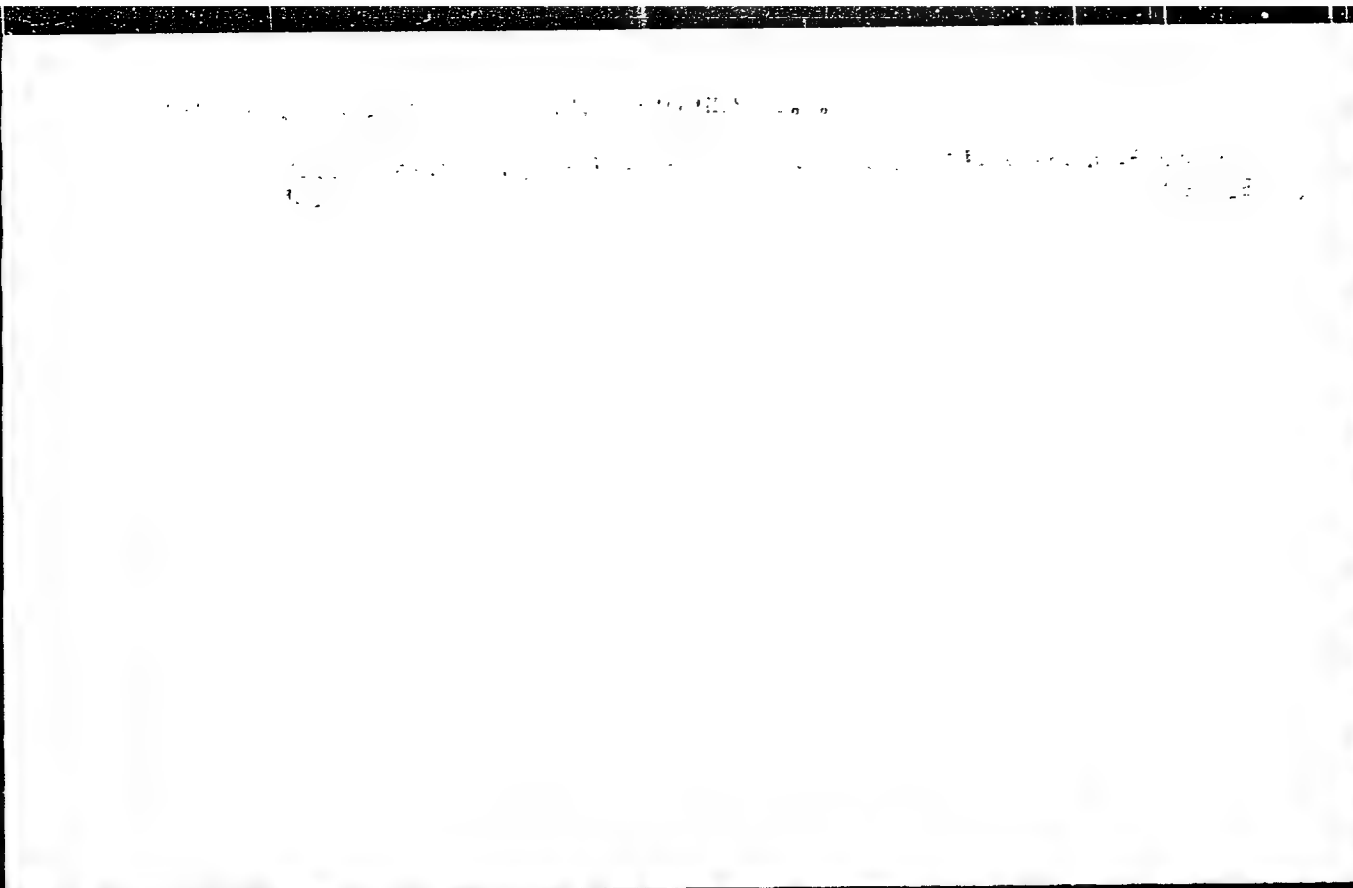
1951' N. G. G.

is of the hillock-and-dink relief in the basin of the Ilim River.  
1951. Inst. geog. Sib. i Dal'. Vest. no. 6:39-47 '64.

(MIRA 18:10)

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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53607

Author : Skryl'nik, O.I.

Inst : All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences

Title : The Effectiveness of Local Application of AMB Bacterial Fertilizer Under Potatoes.

Orig Pub : Dokl. VASKHNIL, 1957, No 8, 24-27

Abstract : On the basis of data of the Scientific Research Institute of Potato Growing, the addition of AMB fertilizer (6 kg of the mother culture per 1 ton) to 30 t/ha of the peat-mineral compost broadcast on the light sandy loam of Moskovskaya Oblast', had no positive effect on the potato yield. A separate application of 30 t/ha of compost by broadcasting and local placement of 600 kg/ha of AMB considerably boosted the yield. -- V.V. Prokoshev

Card 1/1

SERDYUK, V.I., Acad Agr Sci -- (diss) "Certain  
problems of the use of heat composts <sup>in the cultivation of</sup> ~~where~~  
potato ~~is cultivated~~ on sandy soil." Mos, 1960  
151 p (All-Union Order of Lenin of Acad Agr Sci  
in V.I. Lenin. All-Union Sci Res Inst of <sup>F<sub>c</sub></sup>ertilizers  
and Agrosoil ~~xxxxxx~~ Science) 140 copies (EL, 50-56, 1:7)

Author : Cultivated Plants, Potatoes. Vegetables.  
 Cucurbits  
 Date of Issue : Vopr. khraneniya, No. 5, 1954, No. 20291  
 Author : Shvitsnik, O.I.  
 I.I. : Institut Potato Raising  
 Title : Ways of Utilizing Organic Fertilizers under  
 Potatoes.  
 Date of Pub : Udobreniye i urozhay, 1958, No.2, 39-42

Abstract : In tests made by the Institute of Potato  
 Raising, a peat-manure compost (the ratio of  
 peat to manure was 3:1) stored for 9½ months  
 considerably increased in mass the amount of  
 free forms of N and its content of these was  
 twice as large as a comparable mixture without  
 composting. Notwithstanding, this had no  
 effect on the potato yield in the study of the  
 aforementioned fertilizers during the three  
 year period (1953-1955). The placement of

Date: 1/2

SKRYL'NIKOV, S.P., inzhener.

~~Increasing productivity of the KROK-3 belt-press.~~ Nov.tekh. 1  
pered.op. v stroi. 19 no.3:17-18 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:4)  
(Kharkov--Brickmaking machinery)

PILOSOV, E.M.; SKRYL'NIKOV, V.A.

Some results of the study of the total scouring of the  
Vakhsh River bed. Vop. gidr. no.13:129-139 '63

(MIRA 17:8)



GVIRTS, E.M.; SREYLOVA, L.V.; KUZ'MINA, L.I.; BELYAYEVA, V.Ye.;  
SYCHEVA, N.A.; BALAYEV, G.A., red.

[ED-5, ED-6, ED-P and ED-L diene epoxy resins general  
information] Dianovye epoksidnye smoly mark ED-5, ED-6,  
ED-P, ED-L; obshchie svedeniya. Leningrad, Pt.1. 1965.  
14 p. (MIRA 18:7)

L 52126-65 EPT(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5015285

UR/0286/65/000/009/0066/0066

AUTHORS: Skrylova, L. V.; Belyayeva, V. Ye.; Konyshova, P. S.

TITLE: A method for obtaining low-molecular epoxy resins. Class 39, No. 170657

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 66

TOPIC TAGS: epoxy, resin, diphenol, epichlorohydrin, organic solvent

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining low-molecular epoxy resins by heating diphenol A with epichlorohydrin while continually and gradually adding a base, and simultaneously and continually distilling off the azeotropic mixture of epichlorohydrin with water. This procedure is followed by separating the resin from the excess of epichlorohydrin by distilling the latter and from the produced salt by precipitation, while dissolving the resin in an organic solvent. To increase the yield of resin and lower the epichlorohydrin losses, a dry base is first introduced in an amount smaller than 2 mole (say, 1.85 mole) per 1 mole of diphenol. Next, after separating of the obtained resin from the excess of epichlorohydrin and salt, the solution of resin in an organic acid is treated with an aqueous base.

Card 1/2

L 52126-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015285

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, M T

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 mB

158110

87432

S/191/60/000/010/004/017  
B004/B060

AUTHORS: ~~Skrylova, L. V.~~ Molotkov, R. V., Gonor, E. S.,  
Kazanskaya, V. F., Gvirtz, E. M.

TITLE: Polyglycidyl Cyanurates as Heat-resistant Epoxy Resins

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 10, pp. 13-14

TEXT: The authors based on the U.S. Patent No. 2,809,942 to synthesize an epoxy resin from cyanuric acid and epichloro hydrin (ЭП (ETs-Resin)). [Abstracter's Note: The synthesis is not described]. Number of epoxy groups (29-32%), content of inorganically bound chlorine (0.04-0.06%), and content of organically bound chlorine (5-6%) were determined. ETs resin was polymerized either with maleic anhydride or phthalic anhydride. Its thermomechanical properties were examined and compared with those of ЭП-6(ED-6) resin (a dian resin). A better heat resistance (up to 170-175°C) and a smaller dielectricity loss were established at high temperatures, as compared with ED-6. There are 2 figures and 3 non-Soviet references. ✓

Card 1/1

SKRYNCHENKO, D.A.; SHUMILOV, K.A.; NOVIKOV, N.A.

Automatic cast-iron weight control unit in the charging boxes  
of a casting machine. Avtom. i prib. no. 1:15-18 Jf 'r 164.  
(MIRA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AP4020320

S/0302/64/000/001/0058/0059

AUTHOR: Gussyatinskiy, L. I.; Skry\*nenko, D. A.

TITLE: Device for shaping square-pulse voltages out of slow-varying voltages

SOURCE: Avtomatika i priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1964, 58-59

TOPIC TAGS: voltage shaper, square wave shaper, automatic cast iron pouring, metallurgical plant automation

ABSTRACT: Electronic relays, Schmitt's triggers, and other threshold marking devices cannot operate correctly if the rate-of-change of the input voltage is 4 v/sec or higher; in addition, their operating-threshold stability is inadequate. A new semiconductor device, described in the article, was developed for automatic cast-iron pouring purposes. The input-voltage rate-of-change is determined by the speed of the conveyor carrying cast-iron-filled molds. The new device consists of a threshold unit and a trigger unit. The threshold unit is

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ACCESSION NR: AP4020320

designed with two single-shot multivibrators fed through D809 stabilivolts. It is claimed that the device showed a stable operation with a  $-5+58^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperature range. It was introduced at the Metallurgical Plant im. Dzerzhinskiy. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED 00

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CG, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SKRYNCHENKO, D.A.; SHUMILAV, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; TERESHIN, N.P.

Automatic control of cast-iron ladling with a tamping machine.  
Avt. i prib. no.485-7 0-9 '64 (MIRA 18:2)



SHUMILOV, Kirill Andreyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SKRYNCHENKO,  
Dmitriy Anatol'yevich, inzh.; MOGIL'CHENKO, V.S., inzh.,  
retsenzent

[Automating the pouring of pig iron in blast furnace  
plants] Avtomatizatsiia razlivki chuguna v domennykh tse-  
khakh. Kiev, Tekhnika, 1965. 106 p. (MIRA 18:3)

SKRYNCHENKO, M.P., kand. med. nauk.

Mixed tumor of an accessory third kidney. Khirurgiia, Moskva 34 no.11:  
118-121 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. M.P. Skrynchenko) Voronezhskogo  
oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach T.P. Bulgakova).

(KIDNEYS, abnorm.

accessory third kidney with mixed tumor (Rus))

SKRYL'NIK, A., kapitan 3-go ranga

We should strictly adhere to the ethical principles of the  
builders of communism. Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 3 no.24:65-71 D '62.  
(MIRA 15:12)

(Communist ethics)

SKRYL'NIKOV, V.A.

Calculation of silting of supported headraces of hydroelectric  
power stations. Vop. gidr. no.13:87-104 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

L 24691-66 EWT(n)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/E.P(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6015830

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0073/0073

INVENTOR: Poznyak, L. A.; Skrynchenko, Yu. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Die steel. Class C 22c; 40b, 39 sup oo No. 175237 18

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 73

TOPIC TAGS: tool steel, chemical composition 18

ABSTRACT: A die steel with increased toughness is proposed which has the following chemical composition (in %): 0.8--1.0 C, 0.2-0.4 Si, 0.3-0.5 Mn, 2.0-2.5 Cr, 1.9-2.3 W, 0.8-1.5 Mo, 0.6-1.5 V, 0.03 S, 0.03 P. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 FW

UDC: 669.14.018.254

SKRYNNIK, A. N. and PAVLOVSKIY, Ye. N.

"Transovarial transmission of Spirocheta of Tick Typhus in the Tick Ornithodoros Papillipes," V. sb. "Epidemiol-parazitologiya i parazitologiya v Irane i parazitologiya." issledovaniya 1948, Moscow-Leningrad pp. 255-64.

184T88

USSR/Medicine - Infectious Diseases 11 Jun 51

"Some Biological Characteristics of Ornithodoros Ticks, Carriers of Relapsing Fever," Acad Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, A. N. Skrynnik, M1 Med Acad Imeni S. M. Kirov

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVIII, No 5, pp 1069-1072

During past 25 yr, collection of live Ornithodoros ticks which transmit relapsing fever has been established. It contains specimens from Middle Asia, the Caucasus, Iran, America, and Africa. Investigation of ticks from this collection led to conclusion that persistence of foci

184T88

USSR/Medicine - Infectious Diseases 11 Jun 51  
(Contd)

of relapsing fever is due to following causes:  
(1) long life of the ticks (20-25 yr) and retention by them of the spirochaetes; (2) transovarial transmission of spirochaetes by females to the progeny; (3) capacity of the ticks to go without food for long periods. These 3 conditions were found to apply to *O. papillipes*, carriers of *Sp. bogdanum*. *O. papillipes* survive for 10 yr without food and still retain capacity to infect exptl animals and to multiply. *O. verrucosus* survive without food for 3 yr, *O. tartakovskyi* for 5 yr, *O. canestrinii* for 6 yr, and *O. lahorensis* for 8 yr.

184T88

SKRYNNIK, A. N.

SKK (MUK, H N.

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik; SKRYNNIK, A.N.

Experimental analysis of the significance of various phases of transformation of *Ornithodoros papillipes* in the transmission of the spirochetes of relapsing fever. Paraz.sbor. 14:47-55 '52. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Voenno-meditsinskaya akademiya imeni S.M.Kirova. (Relapsing fever)  
(*Ornithodoros*)



SKRYNNIK, A.N.

Role of different species of Ornithodoros ticks in the transmission of  
spirochetes of relapsing fever. Zool.zhur. 33 no.2:319-322 Mr-Apr '54.  
(MLRA 7:5)

1. Kafedra obshchey biologii i parazitologii im. akademii Ye.N.Pavlovskogo  
(Nachal'nik - general-leutenant meditsinskoy sluzhby akademik Ye.N.Pav-  
lovskiy) Voenno-Meditsinskoy akademii im. S.M.Kirova.  
(Ticks as carriers of disease) (Typhus fever)

SKRYNNIK, A.N.

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik; SKRYNNIK, A.N.

On the biology of Ornithodoros papillipes ticks. Dokl. AN SSSR.  
111 no.6:1403-1405 D '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Voenno-meditsinskaya Akademiya im. S.M. Kirova.  
(TICKS)

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik; SKRYNNIK, A.N.

Effect of ultraviolet rays on the ticks *Ornithodorus papillipes*,  
transmitters of the relapsing fever [with summary in English].  
Zool. zhur. 36 no.11:1673-1682 N '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Kafedra obshchey biologii i parazitologii Voenno-meditsinskoy  
ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M. Kirova (Leningrad).  
(Ultraviolet rays--Physiological effect)  
(Ticks as carriers of disease)

SKRYNNIK, A.N.; FILIPPOVA, N.A.

Study of ticks transmitting spirochetes in Transcaucasia [with summary in English]. Paraz. sbor. 18:5-9 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Kafedra obshchey biologii i parazitologii im. akad. Ye.N. Pavlovskogo Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M. Kirova i Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.  
(Transcaucasian—Spirochetosis)  
(Ticks as carriers of disease)

SKRYNNIK, A. N.

"Comparative Data on the Biology of Certain Species of Ticks of the  
Ornithodoros Genus."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural  
Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of  
Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Leningrad

1705)

AUTHOR:

Skrynnik, A. N.

SOV/20-127-1-64/65

TITLE:

The Habitats of the Ticks *Ornithodorus nereensis* Pavl., and Their Infection by *Spirochaeta* (Mesta obitaniya i zarazhennost' spirokhetami kleshchey *Ornithodorus nereensis* Pavl.)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 1, pp 230-232 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

When the tick mentioned in the title was discovered (Ref 1), it was also proved that it can transmit *Spirochaeta* - the excitants of the tick relapsing fever. This tick has hitherto been known only in the Kara-Kalinskiy region of Turkmeniya. When the author (together with I. K. Teravskiy and V. P. Skvortsov) collected approximately 5000 Ixodes- and Argas ticks in the mentioned region, *O. nereensis* was found in 9 caves of turtles and rodents only. Among the 466 ticks of this species a part was infected with *Spirochaeta*. Some ticks of this species lived as long as 5 years in the laboratory. They could not be infected by *Spirochaeta* from *O. papillipes*. Other attempts to infect 7 other *Ornithodorus*-species with *Spirochaeta* from *O. nereensis* failed as well. Thus *O. nereensis* transmits a special species characteristic only for it with which it can be easily infected.

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The Habitats of the Ticks *Ornithodoros nereensis* Pavl., SOV/20-127-1-64/65  
and Their Infection by *Spirochaeta*

After a thorough special study the *Spirochaeta* was recognized as an independent species and called *Spirochaeta* (*Borrelia*) *nereensis* sp. n. (Ref 4). In the autumn 1958, 260 caves near the Here settlement were examined and in 20%, *Ornithodoros* ticks were found. They were, however, only *O. tartakovskiy*, the relation of which to the turtles also found here was already previously known. The biotopes of *O. nereensis* were found to be peculiar: in common caves they were found only twice (Fig 1). It is known from the publications that they live under stones in caves (Refs 1, 2). Since such caves are, however, rarely found, the author was first hardly able to discover *O. nereensis*. But later he became aware of narrow and apparently not deep gaps under the stones. After also heavy stones had been displaced, sometimes only a shallow cavity with loose contents was found which, however, led to a deep cave (Fig 2). *O. nereensis* could be found here together with wood lice. This proves a certain degree of humidity. Other *Argas* ticks do not occur together with wood lice. Sometimes green toads sat in the caves. Most of the ticks were also found here. The author assumes that this is an analogy to the tick- and toad find in

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The Habitats of the Ticks *Ornithodoros nereensis* Pavl., SOV/20-127-1-64/65  
and Their Infection by *Spirochaeta*

Azerbaijan (Ref 6). In the last mentioned caves, single *Ixodes* ticks (*Haemaphysalis* and *Rhipicephalus*) were also found. During the investigation of the caves, *O. nereensis* which attached themselves by suction to the hands, had sometimes to be removed; nevertheless they attack men less actively than other tick-species. In the described habitat a distinctly marked affinity of the individual *Ornithodoros* species to various biotopes was observed. Apparently the microclimate and the infestation of various animal species leads to a strict division of the tick species according to habitats of a certain type. Golden hamster (*Mesocricetus auratus*) and mice were used for infection as experimental animals with high reactivity.

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The Habitats of the Ticks *Ornithodoros nereensis* Pavl., SOV/20-127-1-64/65  
and Their Infection by *Spirochaeta*

They were as long as one month infested by *Spirochaeta*. In  
guinea pigs and rabbits (Refs 3, 4) the infestation by  
*Spirochaeta* was not so considerable. There are 2 figures,  
1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Voenno-meditsinskaya akademiya im. S. M. Kirova  
(Academy of Military Medicine imeni S. M. Kirov)

PRESENTED: March 21, 1959, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 12, 1959

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17(2, 4)

SOV/20-128-4-64/65

AUTHORS: Pavlovskiy, Ye. N., Academician, Skrynnik, A. N.

TITLE: Laboratory Observations on Ornithodoros Hermsi Wheeler, 1935

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 4, pp 863-864 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The species mentioned in the title is known to occur only in the USA. It lives there in the Western States (Refs 1, 4, 5) in altitudes between 1500 and 3300 m above sea level. In all its stages of metamorphosis it is able to transmit spirochaeta of a special species (Table 2). The three male and eight female animals that arrived in the authors' laboratory in February 1947, soon started reproduction. Within 11 years 4 generations developed. They lived on Guinea-pigs and mice. They sucked during every season and generally were full within 30-40 minutes (grown-up animals sometimes within 1.5-2 hours). Some of the *O. hermsi* bred 10 years ago, are alive and still go on reproducing. Such a long life hitherto has not been known. The time of starvation for grown-ups also proved longer than 7 months (according to Ref 3). Unfed larvae died after 3-4 months, nymphs of the first stage died at 26° after 5-7 months and at 15-18° after almost one

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SOV/20-128-4-64/65

Laboratory Observations on *Ornithodoros hermsi* Wheeler, 1935

year. Nymphs of the third stage and grown-ups survived a starvation period of 3 years. Hungry females and those which never in their lives have been fed, are still capable of producing descendants fit for life. A dependence of reproduction on the season could not be observed. Contrary to American publications 2 stages of larvae with 6 legs were not observed. Table 1 shows the period between feeding and skinning. A comparison is given with other *Ornithodoros* species observed in the laboratory with regard to their development. At 26° the development of *O. hermsi* takes 56-93 days from the beginning of oviposition to the development of imagoes from nymphs of the second stage, and 73-156 days in the third nymph stage, 156-258 days in case of a fourth nymph stage. At room temperature the nymph stage may last for 7 years when the feeding intervals are long. *Spirochaeta* of 5 other species of ticks are not transmitted by *O. hermsi*. There are 2 tables and 5 references.

Card 2/3

SOV/20-128-4-64/65

Laboratory Observations on Ornithodoros Hermsi Wheeler, 1935

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey biologii i parazitologii Voenno-meditsinskoy  
Akademii im. S. M. Kirova  
(Chair of General Biology and Parasitology of the Military  
Academy of Medicine imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1959

Card 3/3

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik; ~~SKRYNNIK~~, A.N.

Comparative data on the biology of some species of ticks of  
the genus Ornithodoros. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.3:734-736  
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Voenno-meditsinskaya akademiya imeni S.M.Kirova.  
(TICKS)

SKRYNNIK, A.N.

Biology of the tick *Argas reflexus* (Fabricius, 1794). Dokl. AN  
SSSR 134 no.4:991-992 0 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Voenno-meditsinskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova. Predstavleno  
akad. Ye.N. Pavlovskim. (Parasites--Birds)  
(Ticks)

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik; SKRYNNIK, A.N.

Brief results of the work of the laboratory of ticks. Zool.  
zhur. 42 no.4:500-505 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kirov Medical Military Academy, Leningrad.  
(Soviet Central Asia—Ticks as carriers of disease)  
(Transcaucasia—Ticks as carriers of disease)

USIK, G.Ye. [Usyk, H.E.]; SKRYNNIK, A.P. [Skrynnyk, O.P.]

Effect of moisture and temperature on the physiological processes in seedlings and on the yield of tomatoes. Ukr. bot. zhur. 22 no.2:24-27 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kamenets-Podol'skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.



KAZAN KOV, A.M., starshiy agronom; VOLCHENKO, V.V.; SKRYNNIK, F.N.

Seminars and conferences. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.1:  
59-60 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Direktor Moskovskoy oblastnoy stantsii zashchity rasteniy (for  
Skrynnik).

(Plants, Protection of--Congresses)

SKRYNNIK, F.N.; GALENOVICH, Ye.N.

We are mechanizing plant protection. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i  
bol. 7 no.9:4-5 S '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Nachal'nik Moskovskoy oblastnoy stantsii zashchity rasteniy  
(for Skrynnik). 2. Glavnyy agronom Moskovskoy oblastnoy stantsii  
zashchity rasteniy (for Galenovich).  
(Moscow Province--Spraying and dusting in agriculture)

SKRYNNIK, G.D.; BORSHOSH, Yu.Yu.

Anesthesia during strumectomy in patients with thyrotoxicosis and euthyroid goiter. Vest. khir. 93 no.9:106-108 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Iz gospi'tal'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki meditsinskogo fakul'teta (zav. - dotsent A.V.Fedinets) Ushgrodskogo universiteta i oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - G.D.Skrynnik).

OKUN', M.G.; SKRYNNIK, I.V.; SUKHANOVSKIY, S.I.; CHUDAKOV, M.I.

Use of hydrolytic lignin in the manufacture of plastics.  
Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 13 no.3:14-16 '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-  
spirtovoy promyshlennosti.  
(Lignin) (Plastics)

SKRYNNIK, N.S.

Efficiency of the SKEM-3 beet combine in harvesting irrigated  
beets. Sel'khoz mashina no.10:21-22 0'55. (MIRA 8:12)  
(Beets--Harvesting) (Combines (Agricultural machinery))

COUNTRY : USSR  
 CATEGORIES : Cultivated Plants. Industrial. Oleiferous. M  
 Sugar.  
 RES. JOUR. : Zhurnal., No. 3: 1959, No. 11957  
 AUTHOR : Skrynnik, N. S.  
 INST. : -  
 TITLE : Harvesting and Seed Sugar Beets with the Use of the  
 Best Combine Harvesters.  
 ORIG. PUB. : Vopr. Vopr. agrotakn. sakhara. svedy v KirgSSR.  
 Frunze, 1958, 100-102.  
 ABSTRACT : It is necessary to expend 4-5 man-days per hectare for  
 the additional hand digging of beets after the best-dig-  
 ger GKH. In 1955, Kirgiz SSR Experimental and Plant  
 Breeding Station used the best combine for harvesting the  
 seed beets. The quality of the work of the modified com-  
 bine was good with an insignificant damage of the roots.  
 At the same time, the labor efficiency rises by 35-40%.--  
 -- D. Yu. Dinevman

CARD: 1/1

SKRYNNIK, P., inzh.

Mechanized accounting in automotive transportation units. Avt.  
transp. 43 no.9:19-21 3 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L. Karabshkiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektiruy institut  
avtomobil'nogo transporta.

SKRYNNIK, V.A.

Features of the intensification of gas inflow to well bottoms  
in sandy-argillaceous reservoirs. Gaz. prom. 8 no.8:4-6 '63.  
(MIRA 17:11)



KULYAVIN, V.I.; SKRYNNIK, V.I.

Innovators help drillers. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.1,62 Ja-Mr '64.  
(MIRA 18:2)

ARABAYEV, E.I.; BABENKO, I.S.; GLADKOV, G.M.; KAZAKOV, I.G.;  
SEYDAKEMATOV, C.S.; SKRYNNIK, V.K.; TABALDIYEV, R.D.,  
kand. ekon. nauk, otv. red.

[Wage system on the collective beet farms of Kirghizistan;  
using the example of the "Krasnyi Oktiabr'" Collective  
Farm of Sokuluk District] Sistema oplaty truda v sveklo-  
selushchikh kolkhosakh Kirgizii; na primere kolkhoza "Krasnyi  
oktiabr'" Sokulukского raiona. Frunze, Izd-vo "Ilim," 1964.  
92 p. (MIRA 18:1)

AUTHOR: Skrynnik, V.M. Engineer SOV/122-59-3-16/42  
TITLE: Typical Production Lines for Machining Cylindrical Double Rimmed Gears (Tipovyye stanochnyye linii dlya obrabotki tsilindricheskikh dvukhventsovykh zubchatykh kolez)  
PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 52-56 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: The layout of a typical production line producing double rimmed gears or pinions for cars and tractors, from 80 to 440 mm maximum diameter and 2 to 7 mm module, of the types illustrated in Fig 1, is shown in Fig 2. This line has a capacity of 100 to 140 thousand gears per annum of 120 to 200 mm maximum diameter. The line is divided into four sections: 1, for machining the blank before gear cutting; 2, for gear cutting; 3, for heat treatment; and 4, for finishing operations after heat treatment. The blanks are usually forged, and the centre holes are either drilled or punched. The first machines, in section 1 of the line, illustrated in Figs 4 and 5 are vertical turning and reaming lathes with pneumatic chucks. These perform the operations shown in Figs 3a and 3b. Cylindrical and flat faces are machined simultaneously. A single pass  
Card 1/3 vertical breaching operation follows the spline cut in

SOV/122-59-3-16/42

Typical Production Lines for Machining Cylindrical Double Rimmed Gears

the central opening, using machines shown in Fig 6. Final machining and correction is made in a vertical lathe which incorporates a ram which exerts considerable axial pressure on the component to remove distortion created by the broaching operation. Gear hobbing machines (Fig 7) are better adapted to line production than other types of gear cutting machine, but for special gears slotting machines may be employed. Several different types of gear cutting machine may be found in the second section, and for rounding the ends of the teeth, a sequence of up to 4 machines may be required (Fig 8). The gears are de-burred using special mills, and are washed before gear shaving operations are carried out, using machines shown in Fig 9 which operate with a diagonal feed. Heat treatment, section 3, involves cementation, quench, followed by tempering and a second quench and then final low-temperature annealing. In the final section the splines and gear teeth are given final machining. Operations vary according to whether the gears are surface hardened or hardened in depth. A sizing broach may be used for splined openings which have

Card 2/3

SOV/122-59-3-16/42  
Typical Production Lines for Machining Cylindrical Double Rimmed  
Gears

been surface hardened by high frequency methods, but internal grinding is required for gears which have been through hardened. The gears are "run-in" on special machines to remove burrs and roughness from the tooth surface. The gears are then washed before being inspected, which is carried out by meshing the gears with special master test gears. Inspection during the course of manufacture is carried out on a percentage of samples. Future machines are envisaged which will enable 100% inspection by automatic methods. There are 9 figures and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 3 English.

Card 3/3

SKRYNNIK, V.N., inzh.

Arrangement of automatic machine-tool lines. Mekh.i avtom.  
proizv. 14 no.1:9-13 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Machine tools) (Automation)

SKRYNNIK, V.N., inzh.

Calculating economic parameters of readjusted automatic machine  
tool lines. Vest.mash. 40 no.10:76-81 0'60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Machinery, Automatic) (Industrial management)

SKRYNNIK , V.N.; BELOGUR-YASHOVSKAYA, R.I., red.; CHIGAREVA, E.I.,  
red.; KOVAL'SKAYA, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Automation of gear-machining processes in capitalist  
countries; survey] Avtomatizatsiia protsessa izgotovleniia  
zubchatykh koles v kapitalisticheskikh stranakh; obzor. Moskva,  
1961. 39 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informa-  
tsii mashinostroyeniya.  
(Gear cutting) (Automation)



SKRYNNIK, Vladimir Nikitovich; SOTNIKOV, Ya.I., ved. red.;  
POCHUPOV, M.P., red.

[Design of automatic lines consisting of machine-tool units;  
survey of foreign engineering] Proektirovanie avtomaticheskikh  
linii iz agregatnykh stankov; obzor zarubezhnoi tekhniki. Mo-  
skva, TSentr. in-t tekhniko-ekon. informatsii, 1962. 98 p.  
(MIRA 17:7)

1. 1961, V. 1.

2. hiring body and large-sized parts. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform.  
3. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 17 no. 4: 87-89  
4. 1961. (MIRA 17:6)

SKRYNNIK, V.N., inzh.

Sectional division of an automatic production line. Mekh. i  
avtom.proizv. 19 no.2:42-45 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

SKRYNNIK, V.M., inzh.

Determining the time needed for observing the operation of an  
automatic line in studying its productivity. Vest.mashinostr.  
45 no.11:39-42 II '65. (MIRA 18:12)

SKRYNNIK, Ye. N.

189T15

USSR/Chemistry - Inorganic Analysis. Sep/Oct 51

"Brief Communication: Employment of Nicotine Thiocyanate Reagent in Inorganic Analysis,"  
S. Ye. Burkat, Ye. N. Skrynnik, S. S. Yaroslavskaya, Vinnitsa Med Inst

"Zhur Analit Khim" Vol VI, No 5, pp 325-327

Shows nicotine in presence of ammonium thiocyanate forms characteristic cryst ppts with cations  $\text{Cu}^{++}$ ,  $\text{Cd}^{++}$ ,  $\text{Co}^{++}$ ,  $\text{Ni}^{++}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{++}$ ,  $\text{Mn}^{++}$ ,  $\text{Zn}^{++}$  and can be used for microchem detection of 1st 5 of these ions. Microchem reactions of different cations are quite sensitive and yield crystals of characteristic shapes and colors.

189T15

CHAYKOVSKIY, E.F.; SKRYNNIK, Yu.B.; PYATIGORSKIY, G.M.

Device for studying the positive ionization of vapors of  
alkali metals and their salts on the surface of single-crystal  
emitters. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 10 no.5:164-169 S-O '65.  
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov,  
Khar'kov. Submitted August 7, 1964.

GROSS, S.A.; SARYENIKOV, A.S.; SARDYUKOV, V.S.; SLYUSALOV, S.P.; SHURYGIN, I.G.

Some results of the acceleration of filling and discharge operations  
on the Tuapse tank farm. Transp. i khran. nefiti i nefteprod. no.9:2-30  
'64. (MIRA17:10)

1. Krasnodarskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Tuapsinskaya perevalo-  
chnaya neftebaza.

SKRYNNIKOV, K. A.

IGNITION OF EXPLOSIVE GAS MIXTURES BY HIGH-SPEED ELECTRONS.  
Sov. Phys. Zeits. 4. Sowjetunion.

IGNITION OF EXPLOSIVE GAS MIXTURES BY HIGH-SPEED ELECTRONS.  
A. E. Malinowski and K. A. Skrynnikow. Phys. Zeits. d. Sowjetunion, 8, 3, pp. 289-293, 1935. In German.- The authors used a similar experimental method to that described previously (see Abstract 2178, 1935) but for the present experiments explosive mixtures of  $\text{Cl}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2$  were selected because they react together so readily. In no case was an explosion observed although control experiments using u.v. light gave positive results. The authors suggest that to bring about an explosion the concentration of electrons must be such that the number of ions produced by them is the same as that present in the flame. This is technically possible by using stronger tubes with current density of  $6 \times 10^{-2}$  amp./mm<sup>2</sup>.  
R.L.

**R.L.**

ASB 16A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



STOKY, I. A.

Yakovlev, B. I., and Shchegolev, K. A. and Malyar, D. V. - "The ignition of  
petroleum products by laser beam," Izvestiya Dnepropetrovskogo in-ta, Vol. XIX,  
1967, No. 30-32.

SO: U-3700, 10 July 68, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'lykh Statey, No. 6, 1969).

DUGANOV, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; TKACHENKO, K.T.; MILETICH, A.F.;  
SKRYNNIKOV, K.A., gorn.inzh.; ROMENSKIY, L.P.; CHERNIKOV, G.F.;  
MOSIN, I.M.

Improved methods and instruments for air depressure readings.

Izv. DGI 31:58-68 '58.

(MIRA 11:7)

(Mine ventilation)

BERG, S.L., polkovnik; VOROB'YEV, V.I., kapitan pervogo ranga; GIL'EO, G.M., kapitan pervogo ranga; ANANCHENKO, A.A.; BALAKSHINA, M.M.; BANNIKOV, B.S., kapitan vtorogo ranga; BAKHTINA, G.F.; BERENSHTAM, N.V.; BUTYRINA, N.Ya.; VOROB'YEV, V.I., kapitan pervogo ranga; GASS, I.P.; GINBYSH, N.S.; GLADIN, D.F., polkovnik; GOLOVANOVA, L.G., kand. ist. nauk; GOLUBEVA, Z.D., kand. filol. nauk; GONCHAROVA, A.I.; ZANADVOROVA, R.N.; IVANOVA, N.G.; KARAMZIN, G.B.; KOVAL'CHUK, A.S.; KRONIDOVA, V.A.; LITOVA, Ye.I.; MOLCHANOVA, T.I.; OKUN', L.S.; POCHEBUT, A.H.; RAYTSES, V.I.; SAVINOVA, G.N.; SENICHKINA, T.I.; SKRYNNIKOV, R.G., kand. ist. nauk; FURAYEVA, I.I.; CHIZHOVA, N.N.; YASINSKAYA, L.F.; GLADIN, D.F., polkovnik; LABETSKIY, Ye.F., podpolkovnik; LEBEDEV, S.M., kapitan pervogo ranga; ORDYNSKIY, N.I., kapitan pervogo ranga; NADVODSKIY, V.Ye., podpolkovnik; DEMIN, L.A., inzh.-kontr-admiral, glav. red.; FRUMKIN, N.S., polkovnik, zam. otv. red.; LEVCHENKO, G.I., admiral, red.; BAKHTINA, G.F., tekhn. red.

[Naval atlas] Morskoi atlas. n.p. Izd. Glavnogo Shtaba Voenno-Morskogo Flota. Vol.3. [Naval history] Voenno-istoricheskii. Pt.1. [Text for the maps] Opisaniia k kartam. 1959. xxi, 1942 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo oborony.  
(Naval history)

S/203/62/002/005/002/010  
I046/I246

AUTHORS: Loginov, G.A., Fucovkin, M.I. and Skrynnikov, R.G.

TITLE: The daily auroral intensity variation and the  
S<sub>D</sub>-variation

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v.2, no.5, 1962, 855-860

TEXT: Electrophotometric measurements carried out in 1961 and 1962 of the integral sky luminance in the 3500 to 6000 Å spectral interval (maximum sensitivity at about 4000 Å) show that the auroral intensity has an extended maximum spreading from 16 to 24 hrs GMT, with its peak near the local midnight. There are also indications of both evening (16 to 17 hrs GMT) and morning (03 to 04 GMT) maxima. The daily variation of the horizontal component of magnetic disturbance  $\delta H$ , calculated according to the premises of the dynamo theory from known daily variations of auroral intensity, and of ionospheric wind velocity, agrees with the observed  $\delta H$ . The

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The daily auroral intensity ...

S/203/62/002/005/002/C10  
I046/I246

author confirms N. Fukushima's assumption (Ref.12: N.Fukushima.  
J.Faculty Sci. Tokyo Univ., 1953, no.8, 293) that the  $S_D$ -variation  
is the averaged product of irregular disturbances and magnetic  
bays. There are 5 figures. /

ASSOCIATION: Polyarnyy geofizicheskiy institut Kol'skogo filiala  
AN SSSR (Polar Geophysical Institute of the Kola  
Division AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1962

Card 2/2

3.1510

44451  
S/203/62/002/006/006/020  
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Skrynnikov, R. G.

TITLE: Short-periodical variations in intensity of auroral light

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 2, no. 6, 1962, 1080 - 1083

TEXT: The author describes the results of observations of variations in integrated light flux of auroras in the frequency range from 0.25 to 0.01 cps. The observations were conducted at the Station Lovozero ( $\varphi = 67^{\circ}59' N$ ,  $\lambda = 35^{\circ}05' E$ ) from September 1961 to March 1962 by the scientific workers of the Polar Geophysical Institute and the Department of Physics of Earth of the LGU with an electrophotometer with a photomultiplier  $\Phi 3Y-19M$  (FEU-19M). These instruments recorded short-periodical and long-periodical variations in the auroral light flux within the wavelength range from 3,500 to 6,000 Å with a sensitivity maximum at about 4,000 Å. The observations substantiate the classification of auroras by types of light flux, proposed by Yu. A. Nadubovich (This Journal, v. 1, no. 4, 1961, \*523). Several types of short-periodical variations of auroral light flux, differing sharply from each other, were discovered:

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\* S/203/61/001/004/006/016

Short-periodical variations in...

S/203/62/002/006/006/020  
A001/A101

1) variations which are analogous to sip-type variations of the magnetic field in period, shape and spectrum; 2) variations analogous to pc<sup>0</sup> magnetic variations. In auroras with sharply changing light flux variations were discovered which are analogous to magnetic variations of the "zug" type; these variations are named splashes. Auroras with smoothly varying light flux are similar to microbays with gradual commencement. Variations analogous to sip-type magnetic variations occur most often. Periods and amplitudes of all these variations are presented, as well as shapes of auroras in which they are observed. However, no correlation between auroral shape and types of light flux variations has been established. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Polyarnyy geofizicheskiy institut Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR  
(Polar Geophysical Institute of the Kol'skiy Branch of the AS USSR);  
Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra fiziki Zemli  
(Leningrad State University, Department of Physics of Earth)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1962

Card 2/2

45210  
S/203/63/003/001/007/022  
A061/A126

3. 6. 63  
5. 10. 63  
AUTHORS: Loginov, G. A., Pudovkin, M. I., Skrynnikov, R. G.  
TITLE: Variations of intensity of aurora polaris and geomagnetic disturbances

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 3, no. 1, 1963, 59 - 62

TEXT: The relationships between the fluctuations of intensity of aurora polaris and the geomagnetic disturbances were jointly investigated by the Polyarnyy geofizicheskiy institut (Polar Geophysical Institute) and the Kafedra fiziki zemli LGU (Department of Physics of the Earth, LGU) at Lovozero Geophysical Observatory ( $\varphi = 67^{\circ}58' N$ ,  $\lambda = 35^{\circ}05' E$ ). The integral intensity of aurora polaris was recorded with a  $180^{\circ}$  photometer, while the fluctuations of the geomagnetic field were recorded over Fanzelau Station. Magnetic field fluctuations of an amplitude of roughly  $3\gamma$  and periods of 1.5 minutes could be established. Not only bay-type variations of the intensity of aurora polaris, but also stronger, irregular disturbances of an intensity lasting up to 1.5 min are accom-

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Variations of intensity of aurora polaris ..... S/203/63/003/001/007/022  
A061/A126

panied by variations of the geomagnetic field. Periodic fluctuations of the intensity of aurora polaris (period 1.5 min), accompanied by periodic fluctuations of the geomagnetic field, were indisputably established. A proportionality exists between  $\delta I$  (I being the intensity of aurora polaris) and  $\delta H$  (H being the geomagnetic field strength). The proportionality factor depends on the duration of the fluctuations. As the duration of the fluctuations of aurora polaris decreases, the geomagnetic field fluctuation also decreases noticeably. The bay-type fluctuations and the irregular oscillations of intensity are explained by variations of ionization in the upper atmosphere. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Polyarnyy geofizicheskiy institut Kol'skogo Filiala AN SSSR  
(Polar Geophysical Institute of the Kol' Branch AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1962

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4035384

S70000/64/000/000/0029/0038

AUTHOR: Skrynnikov, R. G.

TITLE: The relationship between short-period pulsations of the earth's electromagnetic field and variations in auroral luminosity

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Kol'skiy filial. Polyarnyy geofizicheskiy Institut. Issledovaniye geofizicheskikh yavleniy elektromagnitnogo kompleksa v vysokikh shirotakh (Investigating geophysical phenomena of the electromagnetic complex at higher latitudes). Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964, 29-38

TOPIC TAGS: terrestrial magnetism, aurora, upper atmosphere, geomagnetism, geomagnetic pulsation

ABSTRACT: The diurnal variation in the short-period pulsations of the electromagnetic field coincides for the most part with the daily variation in auroral intensity and the frequency of occurrence of visible auroral forms, although the first somewhat precedes the second. Short-period pulsations are associated to approximately the same degree with all auroral forms, although midnight short-period pulsations apparently correlate better with rayed and homogeneous forms and predawn pulsations correlate better with homogeneous, pulsating and diffuse forms.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4035384

On the whole, rayed forms of mean intensity appear to be more weakly related to electromagnetic disturbances than the others. With a cessation of auroras in the morning hours the short-period pulsations do not disappear completely. A comparison of the diurnal variation of intensity bursts in auroras and the diurnal variation of short-period pulsations (SPP) on disturbed days leads to the following conclusions. Coincidence of the maxima of both phenomena indicates that the midnight maximum of SPP of the electromagnetic field is associated with auroras with rapid variation of luminosity. An evening maximum of the frequency of occurrence of bursts results in no significant increase of SPP of the electromagnetic field. SPP of the electromagnetic field also continues after the disappearance of bursts in the predawn hours, that is, are encountered mostly in pulsating, diffuse and homogeneous auroras. Changes in auroral intensity of the microbay type with a duration of 3-10 minutes are accompanied by corresponding variations of the magnetic field. It is concluded that SPP of the Sip type with a period of 4-10 seconds,  $P_c^o$ , bursts and microbays are associated with similar variations of auroral luminosity. Auroras in turn are associated with the injection of corpuscular streams into the upper atmosphere and are caused by physical processes in the ionosphere at heights of 100-150 km. It can be postulated that SPP of mentioned types also are caused by processes at the same heights. At

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ACCESSION NR: AT4035384

the same time there undoubtedly are SPP not associated with the direct penetration of corpuscular streams into the atmosphere, but instead apparently develop at the time of interaction of these streams with the geomagnetic field at the outer boundaries of the magnetosphere or in the earth's radiation belts. Numerous other correlations between auroras and short-period pulsations of the electromagnetic field are noted. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Polyarny\*<sup>y</sup> geofizicheskiy institut, Kol'skiy filial, AN SSSR  
(Polar Geophysical Institute, Kola Branch, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Jan64

DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 016

OTHER: 007

Card

3/3

YUDOVICH, E.I.; SKRYNNIKOV, P.O.; BRUSHILOV, O.I.

Magnetic ionospheric perturbations in the aurora zone. Geomag. i aer.  
4 no.611094-1100 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Polyarnyy geofizicheskiy institut Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

L 29965-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/FCC/EEC-4/EEG(t)/EWA(h) Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pi-4/Pt-10/  
Pae-2/Peb GW/WS

ACCESSION NR: AP5005194

S/0203/65/005/001/0121/0125

AUTHOR: Skrynnikov, R. G.; Mal'tseva, N. F.

TITLE: Irregular micropulsations of the Earth's electromagnetic field in the auroral zone and their correlations with auroras and the ionospheric E<sub>s</sub> layer

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 1, 1965, 121-125

TOPIC TAGS: polar magnetic perturbation, micropulsation, terrestrial magnetic field, auroral glimmer, irregular pulsation, solar corpuscular stream, ionospheric wind

ABSTRACT: Polar magnetic perturbations are characterized by bay-shaped peaks and Pi-1 and Pi-2 micropulsations, known as "polar disturbances." An attempt is made to link polar disturbances with ionospheric perturbations in the auroral zone. Simultaneous observations of short-period variations in the terrestrial electromagnetic field and in the glimmer of auroras have been carried out. Irregular pulsations of the geomagnetic field with various duration and changing amplitudes were associated with auroras. Scintillations of auroral light were always associated with analogous variations of geomagnetic field. Micropulsations occur more often when there are ray-shaped and diffuse forms of auroras. The cause of micropulsations is a solar corpuscular stream which penetrates into the upper atmosphere

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L 29965-65.

ACCESSION NR: AP5005194

in the polar auroral zone. A change in ionization density causes geomagnetic micropulsations. The daily rate of amplitudes of micropulsations and their recurrence is similar to that of the ionospheric winds. It may be assumed that irregular disturbances of the geomagnetic field are caused by ionospheric winds. No polar disturbances were observed when the E<sub>s</sub> layer was absent. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 formulas. [EG]

ASSOCIATION: Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR, Leningradskoye otdeleniye (Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere, and the Propagation of Radio Waves, AN SSSR, Leningrad Section); Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR (Institute of the Physics of Earth, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

ATD PRESS: 3195

Card 2/2

SEKYL'NIKOV, V.A.

Calculation of the general erosion of a bed in fine sandy soils.  
Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 9 no.2:64-75 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodnykh  
problem i gidrotekhniki.



SKRYL'NIKOV, V. I.

Noting the general erosion of a fine-sand bed taking into  
consideration the deformations of banks. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekhn.  
nauk 9 no. 5: 64-70 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vcdnykh  
problem i gidrotekhniki.

SKRYNNIKOV, V.B.

Skeletopy of the basic arteries, veins and nerves of the periosteal layers of the head of the cow. Trudy KirgNOAGE no.2:184-187 '65.

Projection topography of the anatomical margins of the frontal, maxillary and palatal sinuses in the head of the cow. Ibid.:187-189

Projection topographical anatomy of the periosteal layers of the head of the cow. Ibid.:190-192 (MIRA 18:11)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii domashnikh zhivotnykh (zav. - prof. A.F.Khanzhin) Kirgizskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta imeni Skryabina.

SKRYNNIKOV, V.I.

Piles for high gratings. Avt.dor. 23 no.7:9-10 J1 '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

(Bridges--Foundations and piers)  
(Piling (Civil engineering))

SKRYNNIKOV, Vasilii Yegorovich; SHARAYEV, A.N., otv. red.; CHIZHOV,  
V.V., red.; MESHCHANKINA, I.S., tekhn. red.; MAKSIMOVA, V.V.,  
tekhn.red.

[Survey of designs of loading units (feeders) in pressure  
hydraulic conveying] Obzor skhem zagruzochnykh ustroistv  
(pitately) pri napornom gidrotransporte. Moskva, TSentr.  
in-t tekhn. informatsii ugol'noi promyshl. 1962. 31 p.  
(MIRA 16:1)

(Hydraulic conveying--Equipment and supplies)

SHKUNIKOVA, G.N. --

"Investigation Thermal Conductance and Other Physicochemical Properties of Some Organic Liquids." Cand Chem Sci, Leningrad State U, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhKhim, No 20, Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No 481, 5 May 55

SKRYNNIKOVA, G.N.; MATVEYEVA, N.I.; IVSHINA, Ye.N.

Potentiometric method of determining acid members of shale tars.  
Trudy VNIIPS no.6:227-234 '58. (MIRA 11:8)  
(Potentiometric analysis) (Tar)

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